

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16th, 1883.

No. 33.

LOCAL.

BEEF, 20 cents a pound.

D. ROSS had garden pease in blossom last week.

THE Indians had a very noisy dance on Sunday night.

Two cents a pound is the rate on freight to Athabasca landing.

THE grade down the hill to the Edmonton hotel is being widened.

THE telegraph line is working through from Battleford to Winnipeg.

CUT-WORMS are doing considerable damage to seed onions and cabbage plants.

D. BEATTY has finished posting the lots on the MacLeod and Macdonald estates.

G. BLAKE exhibits new potatoes one inch in diameter—grown in the cellar, however.

SASKATOON berries are formed and are very plentiful. They will be ripe next month.

DAN NOYES arrived from the White Mud on Friday evening with two rafts of saw logs.

TENDERS are asked for the supply of coal and bran to the police at Fort Saskatchewan.

J. LAUDER has a small patch of fall wheat that is about to head out and looks extremely well.

The Frog lake Indians held a thirst dance last week. The attendance was not very large.

CAPT. HERCHMER was to have left Battleford on Tuesday last for Regina, to take command there.

ARE there to be any sports on the 1st of July? If so it is time preparations were being commenced.

THE Sturgeon river settlement has 650 acres under crop, between Cut bank lake and the mill. All looks well.

EDMONTON mills are sawing every day and grinding every second night, or more frequently if grain comes in.

J. VALETTE and Charles Dumas, late of the H.B.Co. service, with their families, arrived from Peace river on Thursday.

C. BEAUREGARD left on Thursday for Prince Albert with a raft containing 82,000 feet of lumber from the H.B.Co. mills.

J. COLEMAN bored several wells on Mr. R. Hardisty's property on the H.B.Co. town plot this week, but failed to get water.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, has taken the south half of section 30, township 53, range 24 west, as a homestead and pre-emption.

L. BEAUPRE, of Ghost river, has sold out his herd to the Cochrane Co., and will go across the mountains for more cattle or horses.

F. SACHE picked up a stone arrowhead on the street yesterday. It will be sent to Winnipeg for the owls of the historical society to puzzle over.

THE carts sent to the Athabasca landing by the H.B.Co. with goods for Peace river got back on Thursday, bringing the return of fur for that district.

DAVID BEATTY left with a survey party on Thursday to work on a contract of subdividing five townships about seven miles south-west of Edmonton.

W. CUST has 275 acres of crop in this season, at his Cut bank lake farm. He will summer fallow his Big lake farm to get rid of the wild oats and sunflowers.

RUMORED that A. E. Forget, late clerk of the North-West council, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for this district, with residence at Edmonton or St. Albert.

STRAWBERRY vines are in blossom and there is every prospect of a heavy crop. R. McRae says that at this time last when he was in Peace river country strawberries there were ripe.

T. SELVAIS arrived from Battle river on Saturday last with four cart loads of freight for Brown & Curry. This is the last of the freight that was shipped for Edmonton last fall. It lay at Red Deer forks all winter.

A. CAMPION arrived from Red Deer forks, with eight cart loads of freight for Brown & Curry, on Saturday last, the first instalment of five and a-half tons of dry goods shipped from Montreal this spring for the firm.

E. KNIGHT and C. Clancy left for the south on Wednesday. Knight goes to British Columbia and Clancy takes a claim at Red Deer crossing. J. Newlands, W. Connors and L. Wright left for Bow river at the same time.

L. THOMPSON, S. Whitford and others, arrived from Victoria on Thursday, on a trading expedition, the H.B.Co. store at Victoria being closed. Everything is quiet there and crops are looking well. Nothing had suffered from frost. The road up was very bad and the streams high.

A PRIVATE letter received from W. Oglilvie, D.L.S., dated Athabasca landing, June 9th, says that he was to leave that place on the 11th inst for Peace river with half his party. The other half of the party was at Slave lake.

A PARTY of eight men has been sent out by the H.B.Co. to repair the road to the Athabasca landing. Two more will go on Monday. A scow will be placed at the Vermillion river, as great difficulty is experienced in keeping a bridge on it.

M. ROWE, who is bringing lime down the river in a boat, ran the boat on a rock as he was about to land at the Fort on Thursday. The boat leaned to one side and filled with water. He lost ten bushels of the lime out of the load of twenty-five bushels.

REV. H. LEDUC was to leave Winnipeg on the 8th of May, for Edmonton. He was to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a convent at Prince Albert and another at St. Albert. Bishop Grandin will leave Ottawa for St. Albert on the 20th inst., and will be accompanied by the bishop of Ottawa, who intends making a lengthy visit to Manitoba and the North-West.

THE post office and telegraph office are to be removed from their present location in the H.B.Co. fort to a building to be erected by Mr. R. Hardisty on lot 31, block 5, sixth street, on the H.B.Co. reserve, near the public school house. The building is to 29x26, a story and a-half high, sheeted outside with rustic siding and lathed and plastered inside. It will be ready for occupation next month. Jas. McDonald, contractor.

A TRAVELLER arrived from Bow river on Wednesday evening last with a horse and wagon, bound for Jasper house and Peace river. He had heard great stories at Bow river about rich diggings at Peace river and been told that it was possible to go by the route and in the way mentioned. He said that there was a great excitement, at Bow river on the subject. It is to be feared that some of the Edmonton old timers, resident at Bow river, have been amusing themselves by indulging in flights of imagination, so to speak.

J. LAMOUREUX and Messrs. Bertrand and St. Jean left on Wednesday for Swift current and Winnipeg. Messrs. A. Lamoureux, D. Lamoureux, J. Harnois, A. Arcand, C. Paradis, J. Beaulieu and St. Pierre, left at the same time for Swift current with a freighting outfit of forty-five head of stock, to return with the mill machinery and other et ceteras, lately purchased in the east by Mr. Lamoureux. He expects to reach Winnipeg in twelve or fourteen days, and to get back to Edmonton with the machinery about the first of August. The outfit comprises a 25-horse portable engine and boiler, Waterous make; machinery for a saw mill, having a cutting capacity of 7,000 feet a day, with a 4-foot saw; machinery for a grist mill, with two run of 36-inch automatic under-running stones, Chicago make; a planer and matcher and a shingle machine; also a steam thrasher, 12horse power portable Waterous engine, and a 30-inch cylinder separator made by Sawyer & Co., Hamilton; also a self-binding harvester, Dennit make, imported from the United States. Total weight, 40,000 pounds. The mill will be erected on Mr. Lamoureux, property, Saskatchewan city. Mr. Lamoureux will also bring or cause to be brought a wire cable for use on the ferry at Fort Saskatchewan.

J. A. McDougall & Co. have removed to their new premises on the corner of Fraser avenue and Main street. The building is fitted up in city style, and is both roomy and elegant. The interior is finished with dressed lumber and painted in drab and brown. The size of the building is 26x50, with a front elevation of 24 feet. The lower story is twelve feet in height and has a glass front, panes 2ft by 3ft. As it faces the south these admit plenty of light. Two counters run the whole length of the building and the walls behind are filled with shelving. Four posts down the centre give support to the upper floor. This flat is occupied by groceries on one side and dry goods on the other, with hardware at the rear end. A wide and convenient staircase leads to the upper flat, which is not quite finished yet, but will be occupied by the ready-made clothing, hat and cap and boot and shoe departments. The roof is tinued and painted. The outside of the building is yet to be sheeted with rustic siding. A wide platform is laid in front of the building, the first attempt at a sidewalk in town. This building, when finished, will give Edmonton quite a metropolitan appearance, and the expense which has been incurred on it shows that the proprietors have every confidence in the place.

TO-DAY, at Quebec, nearly 500 miles further south than Edmonton, the sun rises at five minutes past four and sets at four minutes to eight, making the day sixteen hours all but nine minutes long, so the almanac says. There is nothing in the almanac to show what the length of the day is here, no one seems to be astronomer enough to calculate it, and no one gets up early enough to prove it by looking at his watch, so we are unable to inform our readers on the point.

M. McCauley got back from Athabasca landing on Friday afternoon. He found the road very bad. The Vermillion bridge was gone and the river had to be rafted. The road was worse for wagons on this side of the Sturgeon than beyond. About half the country along the road seemed well suited for farming purposes, and there were many nice locations, some good timber was also passed. The Athabasca is a finer stream than the Saskatchewan with plenty of splendid timber on both banks. The country beyond the Sturgeon is somewhat hilly with many creeks and the soil of a sandy nature. If the creeks were bridged it would not be a bad wagon road.

A. ROWLAND returned from Battleford on Monday last. The Battle river had retired within its banks when he was there and the moveable traffic bridge across it was nearly completed. The flat was almost deserted, some of the old shanties that were on it having been washed away by the flood and the residents having moved out of the others. The town was dividing, part moving over to the Saskatchewan to A. Macdonald's property, in the vicinity of the firm's new store, and part to the hill in the vicinity of the governor's and magistrate's houses. The H.B.Co. are about to erect a store at the latter place and work will be commenced on it as soon as lumber arrives from Edmonton. A new store has been started in Mr. Mulkins' old dwelling house on the flat by a gentleman from Prince Albert. He only brought up a small stock on trial this spring, but was so well pleased with the trade that he returned by the Northcote for a fresh supply. A. Macdonald was expected daily. The spring was rather backward and farmers had not finished seeding. The Bremner settlement, west of Battleford, had their crops all in and most of the men were off to Winnipeg for supplies, machinery and relatives. The land in the vicinity of their settlement is all taken, although it is not surveyed. A store is to be started there. A frost occurred on the night of the 31st of May, but did very little damage. Mr. Rowland left Edmonton on Saturday, the 26th of May, and arrived in Battleford on the following Friday. He started back on Monday, June 4th, and arrived here on the 11th, six days going down and seven coming back. This beats the mail record slightly. He went by Fort Pitt and returned by the mail trail on the south side.

J. LAMOUREUX, who spent a considerable portion of the past winter in the province of Quebec and the adjoining States of New York and Vermont, says that there are large numbers of French Canadians settled in those States, engaged in manufacturing and other employments, who are likely to come to the North-West shortly. They left Canada at first owing to hard times. The life they are compelled to lead in these manufacturing places is one of incessant toil with no prospect of ill-health and the possibility of being thrown out of employment at any moment. The mode of life does not suit them and they would be glad to exchange it for one more like what they were accustomed to in Canada, if they knew how this could be done. Being very industrious most of them have a small amount of means but not sufficient to purchase high priced land, and of course of the free land of either the United States or Canada they know very little, as this is not spoken of, or if spoken of is derided by the agents who have lands to sell. If they understood the advantages of the North-West many of them would come at once. Last winter a priest from Dakota induced a large number to go there. The party of over forty souls which accompanied Mr. Lamoureux nearly all come from New York state, and were induced to come by his representations. They are well satisfied with the country, and when they report to their friends that good land can be had here for nothing a large immigration is almost certain to ensue. There is a government agent appointed to give information and assist in this work of repatriation, but the parties who came could get but little information or assistance from him. He seemed more engrossed in his own affairs than in assisting his countrymen to better their condition.

PETER ERASMUS of Whitefish lake arrived in town on Saturday last on his way to Bow river. He has been employed for time past in distributing provisions and seed to the Indians of Heart, la Biche and Whitefish lakes for use during their seeding operations. The Heart lake Chipewyans supplied their own seed grain and potatoes, having saved enough from last year. All they required was provisions for use while employed in putting in their crop. This band is in better health than formerly, but made a poor hunt last winter. The Lac la Biche Indians, or rather half-breeds, are not doing very well. The whole of their seed had to be supplied them. They seem to be very thriftless. The Beaver lake band have started a new farm about two and a half miles south of their old one this season and put in about ten acres of crop, besides their old farm. They supplied nearly all the seed they required. The Whitefish lake band supplied all their own seed, except about twenty bushels of potatoes which were supplied to the widows and more destitute ones. Fish are very scarce in all the lakes. About twenty moose were killed by the Whitefish lake band this spring just before the snow went off. The chief killed seven and his brother six. They are off on another moose hunt now, to the south side of the Saskatchewan. Pruden's grist mill at Lac la Biche will be running in time to grind this season's crop. Grain at Lac la Biche and Whitefish lake looks well, but that at Victoria was injured badly by frost on the night of May 31st. It will be all right, however. The grist mill at Victoria is running. Mr. Pruden of Lac la Biche, has not yet taken charge of the H.B.Co.'s post at Victoria. Several cattle at Lac la Biche have died lately of a peculiar disease. After death a yellow glutinous substance is found to have formed between the bones and flesh, but whether this is caused by the disease or is the disease itself, it is hard to say. The cattle that have died were in good condition. Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, of Whitefish lake, who has been ill from injuries received last winter, is recovering. On the trip from Lac la Biche to Edmonton Mr. Erasmus found the road dry from Lac la Biche to Sucker creek, but from that place to Edmonton it was wet and muddy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G. R. M., A. F. & A. M. — A general meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 18th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

TENDERS

For the following supplies, to be delivered at the mounted police barracks, at

FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

MONDAY, JUNE 25th, 1883.

BRAN, to be delivered in September, 1,000 lbs.

COAL, soft, to be delivered during September and October, 30 tons.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SEV. GAGNON,

Inspector commanding

N.W. mounted police at Fort Saskatchewan.

Mounted police barracks,
Fort Saskatchewan, June 12th, 1883.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 16, 1883.

THE SPHINX SPEAKS.

From the time the bargain between the Canadian government and the syndicate was first made until the present, the latter has never spoken out. Assailed from its very commencement, on all sides, with the most violent accusations it never deigned a reply. An air of mystery surrounded it to which this silence added effect. What the syndicate was, what its objects were, or what it was likely to accomplish, were all unknown. The triple head—Stephen, Angus and McIntyre—was all of the giant that appeared, and the sphinx was not more silent than they. Their silence was a masterpiece—it was their best card—but it is broken at last; it would have been better for them if it had been still maintained.

Mr. Stephen has written a letter and addressed it to the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway company, in which he sets forth, as he says, a "few facts" relative to the position of the C.P.R. company and its relations present and proposed with the Grand Trunk. Mr. Stephen's letter is a statement of a few facts; he says so, and what is perhaps more to the point, it bears internal evidence that such is to a certain extent the case. The objection to it is that it only states a few not all of the facts and not all the statements made in it are facts. At the beginning of the letter he gives his reasons for writing it. It seems that at the last general meeting of Grand Trunk company many violent speeches were made by the shareholders against the C.P.R. company. Mr. Stephen says: "Hitherto that company (the C.P.R.) has judged it better to take no notice of the incessant hostility by which it has been pursued for the last two years by journals and individuals whose relations with the Grand Trunk company are well known, but this last attack upon its character and credit is in the nature of an official declaration of war against all Canadian Pacific interests and cannot with propriety be ignored." There never was any official declaration of war between the two companies before, although the Grand Trunk had pursued the C.P.R. with incessant hostility, so this must have been a cruel surprise. There was no declaration of war when the C.P.R. commenced buying up Ontario and Quebec lines for the purpose of blocking the Grand Trunk out of certain important cities and ports. Nor any when that company retaliated by buying up other lines and preventing the C.P.R. from raising money in England. This was all for fun, of course, in the way of a joke, as it were, but now, war, bloody war, is declared. And it was only the Grand Trunk and those under its influence that exhibited incessant hostility to the C.P.R.—that is to bringing peace on earth and good will towards men. The Northern Pacific loved it as a brother, and the poor little Manitoba companies who were crushed out of existence to make room for it were, no doubt, overjoyed in consequence. The people of Winnipeg are positively tickled to death to see freight hauled past their doors for less money than it will be delivered to them for. If they are not, they must be under Grand Trunk influence, for only that company, and those under its influence, are opposed to the C.P.R.—that is to anything it does—in Mr. Stephen's way of putting it.

In his firstly Mr. Stephen gives the Grand Trunk a lecture on its attempts at monopoly, and says that all the syndicate wanted from the Grand Trunk was peace. The syndicate lecturing anybody or anything on monopoly from the anti-monopoly standpoint is unspeakably rich; and the statement that they did not want war with the Grand Trunk, but that it was forced upon them by that company with such success as to make them squirm, and to call forth this letter, is an admission of the greater strength of the Grand Trunk which must be very gratifying to its vanity, and satisfactory to our poor denizens of the North-West who have imagined that our fate lay in the hollow of the syndi-

cate's hand, which belief the latter has always shared. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stephen will take his lectures on monopoly to himself, and allow competition in the North-West.

In his thirdly, he advises the Grand Trunk shareholders against the "vain and ambitious policy of the universal absorption of new lines" which the management in Canada is pursuing. This advice is good, but it would have come with better grace before Mr. Stephen's company had entered upon a precisely similar course and been beaten at its own game by the Grand Trunk.

His fourthly alludes to the strong language used by the president of the Grand Trunk against the syndicate in speeches, and otherwise, and asks "Is language of this sort likely to promote feelings of good neighborhood between the two companies?" The fact that Mr. Stephen alludes to such a matter as this, at all, shows either that he is lacking in judgment or is hard hit.

He then proceeds to give a statement of what his company has done, is doing and will do, and also what has been done for it. He denies that they have any intention of shirking the construction of the line north of Lake Superior. Thousands of men are at work on it and it will be open for traffic by the end of '86. Three hundred and twenty-five miles will be completed at the western end of the line this season, and connection will be made with the Pacific ocean in '85. He says that the C.P.R. company is a "purely commercial organization having no ambitious designs of any kind and harboring no hostile feelings towards the Grand Trunk or any other Canadian company." How nice this would be, if it were only so. He gives the government assistance received by the company as \$25,000,000 cash, 25,000,000 acres of agricultural land in the fertile belt of the North-West, about 713 miles of completed railway in the most difficult sections of the line, estimated to cost \$35,000,000, and several other minor but important privileges. The expression "minor but important privileges" meaning the twenty years monopoly clause is very neatly put. It is well to have Mr. Stephen's word that this is only a minor matter. On what grounds can the overturning of the rights of Manitoba by the general government for the perpetuation of this clause be justified now, when the president of the C.P.R. says it is a minor matter? If it is a minor matter to the company it is not so to the North-West, and it is clearly the duty of the government to at once enter into negotiations with the company to have this clause struck out of their charter, for which, being only a minor matter, they could not ask a very valuable consideration. Is it true that this clause is so iniquitous on its face that Mr. Stephen is ashamed to publish it in England? It is almost the only thing in the charter of the company to which the people of the North-West object. It is the knot which fastens the North-West helpless at the feet of the syndicate. Let Mr. Stephen only cut it and the people will rise up and call him blessed. But he won't cut it. Grand Trunk monopoly is bad, but in case of the C.P.R., why—ah—em the boot is on the other foot.

The company have built and finished 760 miles of road and 250 miles more is well advanced towards construction. They have also provided the bulk of the equipment required for the 1,730 miles now ready to be operated. All this has been done out of their own resources plus the earned share of the government subsidies. Excepting the issue to the public some eighteen months ago of \$20,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, secured by mortgage on the company's land grant—not the railway—(of which bond issue over \$17,000,000 have since been practically provided for by last year's land sales, amounting to about 6,450,000 acres) there was no application for public support until February last, when the company issued in New York and Amsterdam \$10,000,000 of its common stock at the price of \$60 per \$100 share. He continues:

"In conclusion, let me say that the Canadian Pacific railway company is officially committed to the statement that the whole of the main line from Montreal to the Pacific ocean, 2,904 miles, plus some 450 miles of branches—complete and fully equipped—with the addition of about 17,000,000 acres of perhaps the finest wheat lands on the continent, will be represented by 90,000,000 dollars of share capital, without preferences of any kind. The proprietors of this share capital will own the

whole of this property, free from all incumbrances, except about 5,500,000 dollars of mortgage bonds previously charged on the purchased lines. In other words, taking the 90,000,000 of share capital at the issue price of 60 the actual cash cost of the 3,354 miles of railway, and some 17,000,000 acres of land, will be 54,000,000 dollars—say \$16,300, £3,260 per mile of railway, with the valuable land asset in addition."

In the early part of the late session of parliament the leader of the opposition made a long oration and brought forward hosts of facts and figures to prove that the syndicate had a very good bargain; that the subsidies of money and land granted by the government would more than build the road. Coming from a partizan source the statements were discredited, and the whole thing was looked upon as the attempt of a clever lawyer to make out that black was white. It was an impossibility that such a gigantic enterprise could be carried out without an enormous expenditure of capital; that an undertaking whose magnitude and difficulty had staggered successive governments should have received sufficient bonuses from the government to carry it through without other aid. And yet Mr. Stephen's own statement shows this to be the case. He says that for their expenditure of \$54,000,000 in shares the company will own the road and 17,000,000 acres of land. At three dollars an acre, the price at which the duke of Manchester's company bought their tract, this would amount to nearly the total share capital, and no one can doubt that with the choice of location possessed by the C.P.R. company, their lands will be worth that amount, and a great deal more. This then will give the syndicate the road for nothing, free of all encumbrances.

This letter is written and this information given to the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway company by the president of the Canadian Pacific railway company, and the object of it all appears in the last two paragraphs. In these he leaves the shareholders to judge how far their officials "are likely to succeed in crushing or even permanently injuring the C.P.R." and says "there is a much better policy to be pursued, one that would benefit Canada as well as its two great railway enterprises, if your officials had only the wisdom to see it and were in a frame of mind to follow it." The meaning of the last sentence is not given, but it is only too apparent. Mr. Stephen's desire is that the companies should come to an amicable arrangement; that they should either unite as one company or as two companies divide the country between them. Mr. Stephen has opened his mouth and has put his foot in it. He abuses the Grand Trunk for its monopolizing tendencies, declares war for the way in which it has treated his company, defies it in every particular and finally tacitly offers to unite with it in a policy that as he sarcastically puts it "would benefit Canada." He announces that his company is more than able to carry out its obligations, and its contract is most profitable; then why does he wish to unite with the Grand Trunk on any policy? The only reason that can be given, if what he says is true, is that he sees in this an opportunity of realizing his dream of holding Canada in his monopolizing grasp, which he could not—neither could he be sure of the safety of his own North-West monopoly—as long as the Grand Trunk was in existence as a rival. It was the attempts of himself and his associates to beat the Grand Trunk in its own field that brought on the war which he deprecates, and now when he sees that success in that line is an utter impossibility he proposes to unite with the power that he could not destroy, but with the same ultimate object of absolute monopoly in view.

As Mr. Stephen says, it is impossible for the C.P.R. company to be beaten if the government carries out its part of the bargain, and as soon as the Grand Trunk is fully convinced of this, the hint given by Mr. Stephen will doubtless be taken up and acted on, not for the benefit of Canada, however, but for that of the companies interested. This conclusion was very nearly arrived at a few weeks ago. It may be arrived at any day. It is high time the people of Canada considered their position in this matter. Mr. Stephen's letter has placed the matter fairly before them. He has concealed nothing of his intentions; the reign of monopoly is to commence as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made. What are they going to do about it?

SOME time ago the people of Iowa by popular vote expressed their desire to have an amendment made to the state constitution which would prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within the state. The supreme court has decided that the amendment cannot be made. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press speaking of this, commends the judges highly for their decision; the more so because strong pressure has been brought to bear upon them by their temperance constituents, and because all of them are either prohibitionists or favorable to that principle. If the action of the judges in annulling a law framed for and desired by a majority of the people is commendable, or can be justified by anything in the constitution of the United States, what becomes of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is supposed to hold sway throughout the length and breadth of that country? By the decision of the judges the majority of the people of Iowa are not allowed to rule, although what they desire to rule in is for the general benefit, as the judges themselves know. When the liquor interest becomes so powerful that it can influence the decisions of the supreme court against the expressed wish of the people and the avowed principles of the judges themselves, it is high time its power was curtailed or that it was swept out of existence.

THE Montreal Witness fears that the right of a settler to take a second homestead accorded in the land act will result in speculation, and should not be encouraged, for it says: "as we have already stated there is but a comparatively small portion of the good land in the North-West remaining open for homesteading." If very little land remains open for homesteading, that is not the homesteader's fault, and why should he suffer therefor. Because the greater part of the land in the North-West has been withdrawn from homesteading for the benefit of speculators who are not homesteaders is no reason why the speculator who is a homesteader should be debarred from speculation. In this country of liberty and equality if one man has a right to speculate so has another.

JOHN ABELL, manufacturer of agricultural implements and machinery, of Woodbridge, Ontario, in a letter to the Toronto World refutes the allegation that Ontario-made implements are inferior to American and challenges competition. Very good. That is all the people of Manitoba want. If Mr. Abell and other Ontario manufacturers are not afraid of competition let them throw off the duty placed upon machinery made in the United States imported into Manitoba, and let the farmer judge which makes the best machine at the lowest price. If Mr. Abell and his friends do this it will go to show that he and they, at least think they speak the truth, but if they do not it will prove clearly that they know they lie.

Does our national policy government protect labor? For answer see the following circular published by their chief immigration agent: "General laborers and mechanics urgently required in old provinces of Canada as well as Manitoba and British Columbia. Agents must exert themselves to supply this demand," and at the same time read of the hundreds of Canadians leaving eastern Canada for the States and Manitoba in search of employment. Also, at the same time, read of the increased protection afforded the manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery at the expense of the people of the North-West, and judge whether protection is a national or sectional policy.

In a three hours speech before the house on the C.P.R., Sir C. Tupper said that the road would be completed in 1886. The prairie section was being built at the rate of three and a quarter miles a day. By the changing from the Yellowhead to the Selkirk pass the road would be shortened 116 miles, 79 miles shorter than by the great bend of the Columbia. Up to March last the syndicate had spent \$24,500,000. The cash paid to them and expended on roads handed over to them by government was \$25,000,000 besides 8,000,000 acres of land. Of the syndicate's expenditure \$0,500,000 was for rolling stock. He defended the discriminations in rates made by the company against Winnipeg, and said that the interests of Winnipeg must be subordinated to those of the North-West at large, and those of the North-West to those of the whole country. He defended the increase in rates and said that even the increased rates would not pay.

THE THIRST DANCE.

The Indians held a thirst dance on the lacrosse grounds or race track, early this week. About fifty tents took part. The ceremonies were directed by Shining Elbow, from Egg lake, south of Victoria, who ran last year's dance also. The performance began on Monday afternoon when the poles for the tent were cut amidst great shouting and firing of guns. The tent was about forty feet in diameter, but was merely a circle of young poplars with all their leaves on placed close together, and leaning inwards at an angle of forty-five degrees, so as to shelter the dancers and spectators from the sun and wind. Of course it offered no protection from rain, but none came while the dance was in progress. In the middle of the tent or circle was erected a large stout pole from which were hung the presents offered to the thunder spirit in whose honor the dance was held. Around nearly one-half of the tent a few feet from the wall breast work was formed of young leafy poplars and behind this the dancers were ranged, the men in one part and the women in the other. There were about eighteen dancers in all, six men and twelve women. In front of the dancers, outside the breastwork, the drummers were seated on the ground. Half the space of the tent on the side of the pole that the dancers were sacred to the use of believers, while the other half was given up to unregenerate spectators who were charged an admission fee of twenty-five cents.

The dance commenced about sundown on Monday and was kept up until the same time on Wednesday evening. The dancers were dressed as fantastically and painted as hideously as possible, and kept goose bone whistle between their lips making unearthly sounds with them while dancing, to the music of the drum and the eternal "hi-ya," of all concerned. They were allowed to sit down when the music stopped, but as long as the drums kept going the dancers had to keep going too. They were not supposed to either eat, drink nor rest otherwise than by squatting down when the drumming ceased for the forty-eight hours that the dance lasted. On Tuesday afternoon an Indian named Tongue Master went through the mill by allowing two wooden pins to be put through the flesh of his breast and then fastened to a rope which hung from the top of the centre pole. His part of the performance was to lean back and let the greater part of his weight come on the pins, as he was dancing, but he found that it was a more painful operation than he had calculated on and gave up. Another Indian went through the same performance on Wednesday, but with much better grace. A sham fight on Wednesday afternoon was a little exciting as guns were fired at very close quarters, so close indeed that one of the fighters had his cap blown off by the powder from a double barreled shot gun. After the sham fight the brave ones, both men and women related their experiences in killing Blackfeet, one woman saying that she had scalped a Blackfoot while he was yet alive. This statement was greeted with loud applause. We had intended to give a report of some of their speeches, but found that the language used was not altogether as polite as was desirable, or indeed necessary for publication. Towards evening on Wednesday presents were made to the spirit by those, on behalf of those, who had been unable to continue in the dance the allotted time, or who had failed to torture themselves as they had vowed to. The show came to a close on Wednesday evening, at sun down.

It was not nearly as grand an affair as that of last year, in point of number or otherwise, the Bear's hill Indians, who were prime movers in last year's dance not being present, and those who were present seeming to have very little faith in what they were doing, showing that the old order of things is dying out rapidly.

A few years ago when the buffalo were plentiful and the Indians numerous and in good heart, and before the superstition had been worn out of them by hunger, hardships and contact with the whites, their thirst dances were great occasions, sometimes three or four hundred lodges taking part. The thirsting and fasting sometimes lasted for three days, and a person who failed to keep his fast or could not hold out to the third day sank very low in the esteem of his fellows and was thought to be in great danger from the wrath of the thunder spirit. The offerings hung on the centre pole were allowed to remain, no one daring to take them or lay a finger on them for fear the thunder would strike him. The tortures that some of them inflicted on themselves were also more severe than anything attempted now. A common practice was to make two slits through the muscles in the small of the back, pass small lines through these, and fasten them to a buffalo head, which the Indian had to drag so many times around the tent in fulfillment of his vow. No person was allowed to touch the head or the lines except just as he was first fastened. Sometimes when fastened to the centre pole by a line through the muscles of the breast they would lift their feet off the

ground and swing on the muscles alone. Other times one or more guns were suspended from slits cut in the muscles below the shoulder blades, while the Indian walked around the tent so many times, and sometimes the slits were torn out altogether by wild horses.

The thunder spirit, to whom all these sacrifices are made, is supposed to be a large bird who shoots his arrows at the earth, and the thunder is the sound of these arrows going through the air. He is the terrible one whose favor the Indians are especially anxious to secure in time of war. This thirst dance, however, is not so much to receive his favor for the future as to express gratitude for favors received in the past. Although no doubt the sincerity and depth of gratitude shown by the amount of sacrifices or the severity of the penance is expected to have some slight effect on future occasions. In times of danger or trouble the Indian vows to this thunder spirit that if he will see him through safety, at the next thirst dance that occurs he will make certain sacrifices or do certain penance, and when the occasion arrives he must fulfill his vow on pain of the displeasure of the spirit. The amount of the sacrifice or penance is regulated by the amount of danger or difficulty to be averted, by the depth of the faith of the person making the vow, or his or her desire either to be thought very brave, very generous or very religious. Some promise to give presents, some to dance and some to torture themselves, just as the occasion or their temper is. In all cases a person who promises penance may be released from that penance by making presents of sufficient value. The untutored red man understands thoroughly that the human heart and soul is situated in the pocket. The speeches that are made reciting warlike deeds in days gone by are also supposed to be pleasing to the thunder spirit and in former times it was accounted sacrilege to tell an untruth or such an occasion. It is to be feared that the latter superstition was not adhere to very strictly in this dance.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE.

The Northcote arrived at Frog creek forty miles this side of Fort Pitt on May 31st with a cargo of freight for the Indian department of the Fort Pitt section, and the Hudson Bay supplies for the Mackenzie river district. She then turned back to Grand rapids.

For several years past these H.B.Co.'s supplies have been taken north from Carlton to Green lake by carts; thence by York boats via the Long portage to Fort McMurray on the Athabasca, the head of first class steamboat navigation. The cart road from Carlton to Green lake was 100 miles long and unutterably bad; besides, expensive repairs had to be made to it every year in order to keep it in a passable state. From the mouth of Frog creek to the navigation of Beaver river is only fifty miles, and the road, an old Indian one leading to Cold lake, north of the Beaver, is a passably good one. The Beaver appears to be by the map the head waters of the Churchill. It rises in the country between Victoria and Lac la Biche and flows due east until it reaches a point about one hundred and thirty miles northwest of Carlton. There it receives from the south the waters of Green lake, and turns abruptly to the north a distance of eighty or ninety miles, where it empties into a lake, out of which issues to the eastward the Churchill river. Into the same lake from the northwest comes the stream which flows southeast from the Long portage.

The old route was by cart or steamer to Carlton; by cart 100 miles northwest to Green lake, down Green lake and outlet due north 30 miles into Beaver river; down the due northern course of the Beaver 80 miles, up the northwestern branch of the Churchill, say 90 miles; over the Long portage 9 miles; and down the Clearwater to Fort McMurray, say 80 miles: total from Carlton to Fort McMurray, 389 miles.

The new route will be by cart or steamer to Frog creek, 180 west of Carlton; by cart road north to Beaver river, 50 miles; and down the Beaver river, due east, 120 miles, to the junction with the outlet of Green lake. From that point the old route is followed to Fort McMurray. By the latter route a distance of 350 miles is travelled to reach the mouth of Green lake outlet against 130 by the old route; but the 180 miles from Carlton to Frog creek is good steamboat navigation, there being no rapids for that distance, and the 120 miles on the Beaver is good down stream navigation for York boats. By making this detour 50 miles of cartage is saved altogether, and a better road for the remaining 50 miles is secured. The reason this route was not adopted sooner was, no doubt, because the navigation of the Saskatchewan was so uncertain, owing to their being but few boats on it, and it was much better to take the 100 miles of direct bad road to Green lake than the 230 of comparatively good road to the Cold lake crossing of the Beaver.

By the Green lake route it will be seen the distance from the Saskatchewan at Carlton to the Athabasca at Fort McMurray is 389 miles. Of this 109 miles between Carlton and Green lake and on the Long portage is execrable cart road; 190 miles is down stream navigation with many portages on the Beaver and Clearwater rivers, and 90 miles is broken up stream navigation on the northwest branch of the Churchill. By the new route the distance between the navigation of the two great rivers is 40 miles more than by the old one, but with only 59 miles of cartage against 109 by the other.

From the Saskatchewan, at Edmonton, to Fort McMurray, below the rapids of the Athabasca, via the Athabasca landing, is only about 270 miles, 119 miles less than by Carlton and Green lake route, and 159 miles less than by the Frog creek and Beaver river route. Of this distance 90 miles north-easterly to the Athabasca landing, is a cart road of which half the length is fairly good, and the rest is not so bad as either the Green lake or Cold lake roads: 100 miles almost due north is very fair down stream steamboat navigation; and the remaining 80 miles, although there are many rapids, can be run down stream by loaded York boats or large or small bateaux without difficulty or danger. Besides the shorter distance of the latter route, the fact that the navigable portion is down stream all the way, that boats of any size may be used and no portages are necessary on freight going in that direction; while by the other routes a considerable portion is up stream, many portages have to be made, and nothing larger than a York boat can be used throughout, shows that the Edmonton and Athabasca landing route is much superior to the others. This was proved conclusively last summer when the machinery of the Athabasca steamer was being shipped north. Although the Edmonton route had been abandoned for many years the boilers and more unwieldy portions of the machinery were taken in by it, and indeed it would have been next to an impossibility to have taken them in by any other way. Another point in favor of the Edmonton route is that the season of navigation on it is much longer than on the others, owing to the fact that they pass through lakes which open late in the spring and close early in the fall, while the Athabasca opens early and closes late. The Saskatchewan is quite as navigable from Frog creek to Edmonton as it is from Carlton to Frog creek, so that the greater distance that Edmonton is west of that place would make very little difference in freight rates. However, as soon as the C.P.R. is finished to Calgary, and goods can be brought into Edmonton at all seasons of the year, there is very little doubt that the Edmonton and Athabasca route will be adopted in preference to any other. Indeed it is the only practicable route for large quantities of freight or heavy articles. If the Athabasca, Mackenzie and Peace river countries are ever opened up it must be by this route.

NOTICES.

NOVELS AND LIBRARIES for sale at the Bulletin office.

WRITING PAPER, envelopes, ink, and school books, at the Bulletin office.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

NOTICE.—All parties who subscribed to the fund for the relief of the Long Bros. and who have not yet paid, are requested to forward the amounts so subscribed to the Bulletin office at once, as the lists should have closed on June 1st.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. Mulkins before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

TWO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

CHAMPION.—The first class working and driving French Canadian stallion, imported last fall by Mr. J. Norris, in accordance with numerous requests, will stand for mares from this date until the end of June, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert mission on Friday, Saturday and Monday and on Wednesday evening of each week. At Edmonton from Tuesday at ten o'clock a.m. until Wednesday at three o'clock p.m. At Custer's Cut Black lake farm on Thursdays from ten o'clock a.m. until five p.m. Terms—\$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 11th, 1883.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

D. R. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on June 24th.

GENERAL NEWS.

A paper mill is to be erected in Brandon. Spring lamb costs 25 cents a pound in Toronto. Farm laborers are scarce near Kingston, Ont.

The Northern Pacific is within sixty miles of Helena.

The New York state Sunday laws have been repealed.

Pittsburgh coal miners have struck against a reduction of wages.

The Winnipeg water works scheme is to be carried out this year.

A car load of Norwegian immigrants arrived in Winnipeg on May 19th.

The married women of Toronto have petitioned for enfranchisement.

Twenty-seven young men left Newmarket on May 1st bound for the North-West.

Senator Frank Smith accuses the Quebec party in the house of being bought up by the G.T.R.

The G.T.R. is likely to gobble the Hamilton & Northwestern and the northern railways of Ontario.

The dissatisfaction in the British army of occupation in Egypt is becoming daily more marked.

The Thunder Bay branch of the C.P.R. was formally taken over by the Syndicate on the 4th of May.

It is proposed to curdery Main street, Winnipeg. This is coming down to first principles.

El Mehadi, the African false prophet, was wounded and five hundred of his men killed in a late battle.

Hugh J. Macdonald, son of the premier, was married to Miss Vankoughnet, of Toronto, in April last.

It is rumored that the C.P.R. have floated another \$10,000,000 of bonds in New York and Amsterdam.

Helena, Montana, reports that the Piegans have gone to the Sweet-Grass hills on a cattle killing expedition.

The passage of the United States Anti-Chinese bill has not stopped Chinese immigration to the Pacific coast.

After much disputation it has been decided to erect the new Winnipeg postoffice on the site of the press one.

Michael Fagin was sentenced to be hung in Dublin on the 25th of May for assisting at the Phoenix park murders.

In Toronto, on the second of May, a game of curling was played in Moss park rink. The ice was in fair condition.

It is estimated that 600 families are left destitute in Ireland by the flight or imprisonment of their supporters.

It is stated that owing to the end of the session being so near the franchise bill will not reach its third reading.

Mousseron, premier of Quebec, has resigned his seat and the premiership. Speaker Taitton will form a new cabinet.

Sir Charles Tupper publishes the cost of the Thunder Bay and British Columbia sections of the C.P.R. as \$28,140,883.

The province of Queensland, Australia, has annexed the island of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world.

The C.P.R. company have received \$4,917,500 land grant bonds in payment of land sold. The bonds have been destroyed.

Winnipeg taxes amount to about \$300,000 this year, of which \$150,000 or half, goes to pay interest on debts contracted.

A. F. Hugh, of Ottawa, is about to establish a ranch of thoroughbred horses at the Blackfoot crossing of Bow river.

The sessions of the Canadian parliament are estimated to cost one minute. This conclusion has been arrived at by minute calculation.

Montana ranch men are purchasing cattle in Minnesota. About 10,000 head of one and two year olds will be taken thither. This is carrying coals to Newcastle, sure.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is now devoting himself to the improvement of 500 acres of the South by growing oranges and grapes on them, and finds it more profitable than secession.

The April cyclone in Mississippi resulted in the death of 60 and the injury of 300 persons in one small district alone. The destruction of stock and the ruin of buildings is fearful to contemplate.

A thousand British immigrants of the farming class passed through Montreal on April 25th for Manitoba. On the 26th, 300 Norwegians and Swedes passed through Toronto bound for the same land of promise. Seven shiploads of Irish immigrants were expected at Montreal before the middle of June.

The members of the house of commons are thinking of increasing their sessional allowance by \$500. The Globe vows vengeance on them if they do, and lays all the blame on the shoulders of the government. But if the opposition members agree to it, why are they not as guilty as the government if there is any guilt in it?

Two Italian laborers on the Ontario and Quebec railway near Peterboro quarrelled recently when one drove a sharp pole through the other's body killing him instantly. The murderer escaped.

Two St. Regis Indians were poisoned recently by a white man putting strychnine in liquor which he had procured for them. One died and the other is very ill. The alleged white man skipped.

During the debate on the land bill, in reply to Watson, the premier said that whatever rights the squatters on the school lands had under the law would be respected, but in future no preference would be given to such squatters.

The opening of the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn was to have been celebrated on May 24th. Strong objections were made to this by the Fenian element in New York, on the ground that it was Queen Victoria's birthday.

During the cyclone of April 22nd, in the state of Mississippi, several negroes were playing cards in a box car which was standing in a cut as deep as the car was high. The cyclone carried the car and all over a two-story house 200 yards into the woods.

Three hundred and fifty well-to-do immigrants from the north of Ireland arrived in Montreal on May 2nd, bound for the North-West, and on the same day four hundred mechanics and laborers from Nova Scotia passed through bound for Winnipeg.

Eight men have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the late attempt to blow up the British government buildings with dynamite. One of them named Lynch has turned informer. The explosion was caused by the emissaries of societies which exist in the United States, and there is no doubt that the right men are arrested.

St. Paul fur market, May 19: Mink, 60c to 75c; mink, \$1 to \$2; otter, \$7 to \$8; beaver, \$1.50 to \$2 per lb.; fisher, \$5 to \$8; cross, \$2.50 to \$4; silver grey, from \$15 to \$40; red fox, \$1.25 to \$1.50; wolvenine, \$3; timber wolf, \$2 to \$3; prairie wolf, 75c to 1.00; lynx, \$1.75 to 2.50; skunk, 50c to 60c; muskrat, fall, 8c, winter, 10c; kits, 4c; badger, 75c; black bear, \$100; cub, \$4 to \$5; brown bear, \$7 to \$8; cub, \$3 to \$4; grizzly bear, \$8, cub, \$3 to \$4. Receipts fair.

During the land bill debate the premier said "the covered one land regulations were more liberal than those of the United States, and considered it necessary that we should offer more liberal inducements than they offer." "Is the abolition of the pre-emption right a more liberal policy than prevails in the States? And if the Canadian land policy has in the past been more liberal than that of the United States, how is the large emigration of Canadians to the inferior lands of Dakota accounted for?"

Fourteen lodges of Crees camped on Beaver creek, northwest of Fort Assiniboine, Montana, were captured by U. S. troops on April 18th. The camp included 60 persons, 18 ponies, 3 carts, 6 guns and 20 buffalo robes. Everything was confiscated except the buffalo robes. Ninety-nine Crees were captured in the Bear Paw mountains on May 1st by U. S. troops. The band comprised twenty men and had in their possession only a few good ponies and some guns. They claimed to have crossed the line under promise of receiving work from the railway contractors. If their story is found to be correct they and their property will be sent across the line, but if not their property will be confiscated and themselves sent across. Six lodges of Crees in command have been warned to be on the alert for them. A military camp has been established on the west fork of Cottonwood creek in the Sweetgrass hills for the purpose of protecting the settlers on the Marias from Crees raids. Twenty-six horses—not seventy nor forty as at first reported—were stolen from Joe Kipp. Of these the police have recovered eleven, and the rest will probably be recovered shortly.

METEOLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 15th, 1883. Reported for the BRILLIANS by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	61	41
Sunday,	61	33
Monday,	64	33
Tuesday,	62	39
Wednesday,	68	36
Thursday,	49	30
Friday,	54	25
Barometer rising, 27.572.		

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Italy's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY.

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Removed to

THEIR NEW PREMISES

On the corner of Fraser avenue and Main street, opposite their present stand, on

THURSDAY LAST.

A large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

DRY GOODS, AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Now on the way from the end of the track, and expected to arrive next week.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW STORE

And the new goods.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

But to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT!

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices. Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

40 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY.

St. Albert Road.